

ITALIAN CRUISER SUNK IN ADRIATIC BY A SUBMARINE

The Amalfi Torpedoed by
Austrians—Some of Ship's
Company Lost.

TRIESTE BLOCKADED AND ALL DALMATIA

Vessels Must Apply in Taranto
Gulf for Permit to Sail
the Adriatic.

Rome (via Paris), July 8.—The Italian armored cruiser Amalfi was torpedoed and sunk at dawn yesterday by an Austrian submarine while taking part in a reconnaissance in the upper Adriatic. It was officially announced last night by the Ministry of Marine that the members of the crew were saved. The text of the statement follows:

"A reconnaissance in force was accomplished last night (July 6) in the upper Adriatic. The Amalfi, which took part in the reconnaissance, was torpedoed at dawn to-day by an Austrian submarine, and soon listed heavily to port."

"The commander, before giving orders to the crew to jump overboard, cried: 'Long live the King! Long live Italy!' The entire crew, drawn up along the stern, echoed the shout, giving a remarkable exhibition of courage and discipline."

"The commander, who was the last to leave the overboard shortly before the Amalfi sank. Nearly all the officers and crew were saved."

The Amalfi, which was completed in 1908, had a displacement of 9,358 tons, and was 425 feet long. Her peace complement was 684.

Pola, the Austrian naval stronghold, is situated in the upper Adriatic at the extremity of the Istrian peninsula, about fifty-five miles southeast of Trieste. It is probable the reconnaissance referred to in the Italian statement was in this section of the Adriatic.

This is the second Allied warship to fall a victim to the English Channel, while the British Admiralty announces that it was a British submarine which torpedoed a German warship in the Baltic recently.

All the belligerent powers are rapidly building submarines, and it is reported that Austria has nine at Pola alone. Thus the Italian ships will run serious risks in moving about the waters of the Adriatic, which are well suited to these craft.

All Austrian Seaboard Blockaded by Italy

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

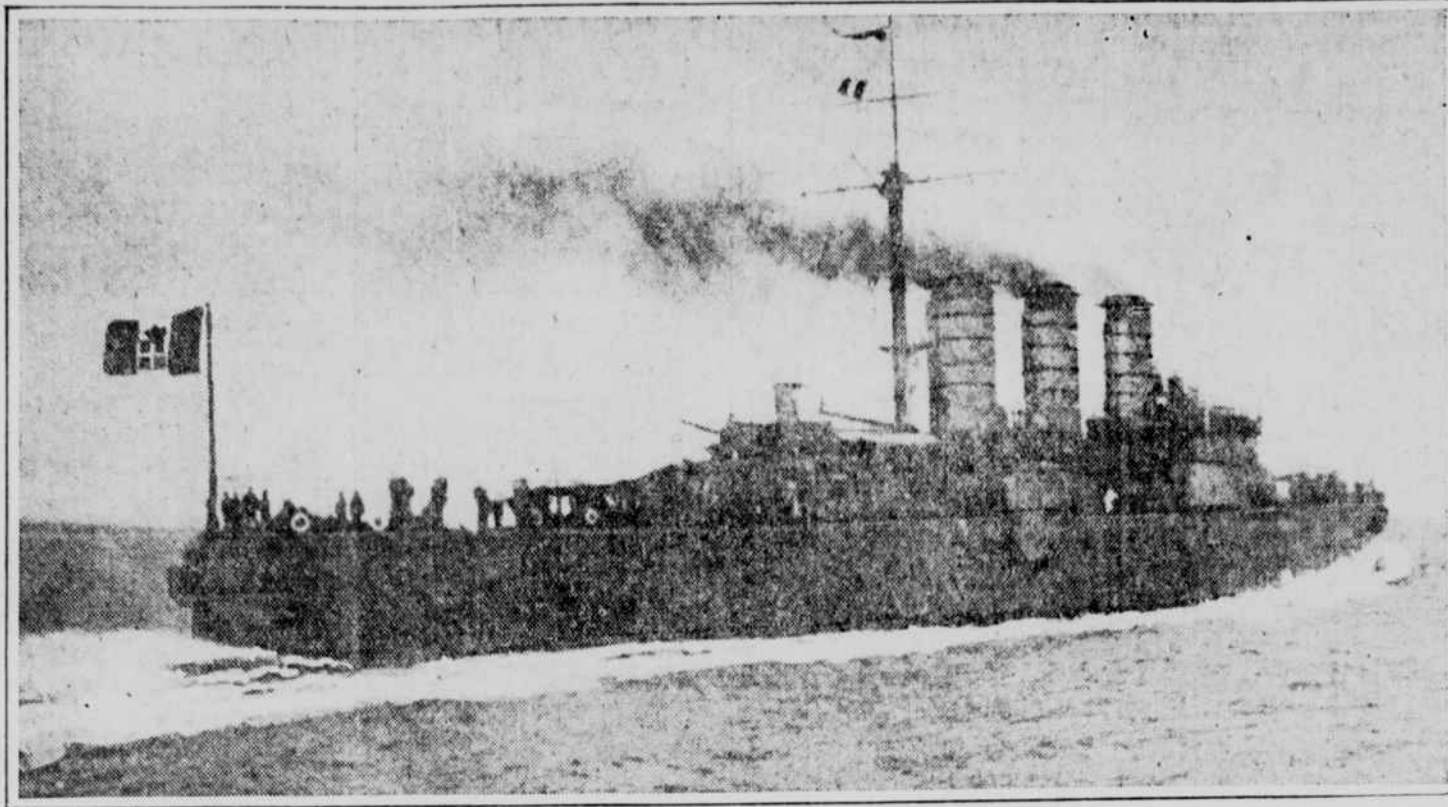
Washington, July 8.—The entire Adriatic Sea is made a war zone by decree of the Italian government, and a blockade established across the Strait of Otranto, its southern limit. This information was received to-day by the State Department from Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page in Rome.

The blockade dates from July 5. Vessels bound for Italian and Montenegrin ports may be allowed to enter the Adriatic and proceed to their destination providing they first call at the port of Gallipoli, in the Gulf of Taranto, satisfy the authorities as to their errand and receive a safe convoy. Ships leaving the Adriatic must go through similar formalities at the port of Bari.

By the terms of this decree Trieste and all the ports of Dalmatia are absolutely cut off from commerce of all kinds. Experts believe that the Italian navy will have little difficulty in maintaining the blockade, as the Strait of Otranto is less than fifty miles wide.

The regulations governing the blockade provide that vessels having safe convoys to enter or leave the Adriatic.

ITALIAN ARMORED CRUISER SUBMARINE VICTIM.



The Amalfi, sunk in the Adriatic by torpedo fired from an Austrian submarine.

BRITISH SURE THEY HOLD WHIP HAND OF TURKS

Eyewitness Tells of Great Moral Effect of Victory of
June 28—Improved Artillery Support and
Naval Co-operation the Cause.

London, July 9.—The British official eyewitness, in a graphic description of the battle of Gully Ravine on June 28, which placed the allied line diagonally across the isthmus of the Gallipoli peninsula, emphasizes above all the great moral effect on the British forces, who, he says, "now feel that they at length have got the whip hand of the Turks."

They had repeatedly failed in attacks on the positions now won, he says, and their present success is mainly due to a change of tactics, to an improvement in the support afforded by the artillery and to the splendid co-operation between the military and naval forces.

"Our left wing has been constantly held up by the strength of the Turkish positions," the account says, "but on June 24 the French, by a gallant and successful advance, straightened out the line on the right, and now our left wing has followed, opening up the brightest prospects for the future if only our gunners are kept supplied with unlimited rounds of ammunition."

As an illustration of the intensive nature of the previous fighting, the correspondent says that on June 29 the division upon whom the brunt of this battle fell had some battalions without a single officer who originally landed in the Dardanelles.

On the 25th the British infantry forces were greatly assisted by the loan of some French trench mortars, which, dropping bombs containing

that proper discipline had been maintained.

Lord Mersey added that the submarine made no effort to save life, and probably could not do so without endangering itself.

Blame for the catastrophe, Lord Mersey said, must rest exclusively with the officers and men of the submarine.

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FRENCH REGAIN TRENCHES LOST AT ST. MIHIEL

At Souchez Also Further
Advance Toward the
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HAND GRENADES AND AERIAL BOMBS USED

Berlin Reports Destruction of
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POLYGAMOUS PENSIONS PUZZLE PARIS PUNDITS

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, July 8.—Are polygamists and the pension system compatible in Senegal? That is to say, how can a pension be apportioned among the several widows of a polygamist Senegalese?

That poser was set up in the French Chamber of Deputies to-day, during the discussion of a bill providing for the extension of compulsory military service in France to colonial municipalities whose inhabitants enjoy French citizenship.

There were those who argued that the division should be made according to the seniority of the bereaved. Others contended that a wife was a wife, and all deserve the same return from the husband's departure.

The deputies frankly admitted their inability to cope with the question. One suggested that action be postponed until the ex-Sultan of Turkey can be called as an expert. The discussion will be continued next week.

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